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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION STRESSED

Xian SHUITU BAOCHI TONGBAO [BULLETIN OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION] in Chinese No 5, Oct 82 p 14-17, 13

[Article by Lu Kebai [0712 0344 4101] of the State Planning Commission: "Water and Soil Conservation Is a Task of Strategic Importance in the Work To Improve the Land of Our Country"]

[Text] Water and soil conservation is a major program of fundamental importance to improve the land of our country and bring benefits to future generations. Extremely concerned with this work, the Party Central Committee and the State Council, after thoughtful consideration and careful planning, have issued a series of circulars and decisions on strengthening water and soil conservation work.

First, Water and Soil Conservation Is a Task of Strategic Importance in the Work of Improving the Land of Our Country

In April of last year, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee made a decision on strengthening the work of improving and developing the land of our country. It clearly points out: "The State Capital Construction Commission should coordinate with the State Agricultural Commission in doing a good job in the work of improving the land of our country. The Capital Construction Commission's duty is to supervise not only capital construction projects but also land utilization, land development, multi-purpose development, regional development, environmental improvement and development of large rivers. Legislation and planning to this effect must be worked out. Since land improvement is a major issue, many countries have special ministries to handle it. However, we will not set up a special ministry. We will add a special organ to the State Capital Construction Commission and submit its tasks and plans to the State Council for examination and approval. In sum, we must do a good job in improving the land of our country." In August of last year, the State Capital Construction Commission, in light of the decision of the Secretariat, submitted "The Report on Unfolding the Work of Improving the Land of Our Country" to the State Council. In October the State Council approved the report and emphatically pointed out that all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and all departments must closely coordinate with each other and conscientiously do a good job in this work. This spring the State Capital Construction Commission

was abolished during the organizational reform of the State Council and the work of land improvement was put under the administration of the State Planning Commission, because it was closely related to the long-term planning of the national economy.

The above facts clearly tell us that land improvement is an important policy decision made by our party and government after thoughtful consideration and careful planning on the basis of the summing-up of over 30 years of experience in construction since the shift of our country's work focus to socialist modernization.

In accordance with the decision of the Secretariat and the comments of the State Council, I understand that land improvement work does not mean to manage affairs concerning land only. The word land refers to the resources of our country--or the resources of our land. They include natural and social resources. Natural resources generally refer to five major resources--land, water, biological, mineral and ocean. Among these, water, biological and mineral resources are either above or under the ground and are inseparable from the soil. This is why natural resources are generally called "land," which is certainly reasonable but not scientific. Social resources include manpower and intellectual resources as well as cultural mores and material and technological bases of society. Land improvement should include developing and utilizing the resources and managing and protecting the two aspects which are linked. In other words, we should properly combine natural and social resources, handle well the relations between mankind and the natural world on which mankind depends for existence and rationally develop and utilize land, water and biological, mineral and marine resources. At the same time, we should effectively improve and protect ecosystems and the environment and gradually create an environment in our land in which production is developed, the ecosystem is stable and the people are prosperous in order to secure smooth development in socialist modernization.

Water and soil conservation occupies a particularly important position in developing and improving the land of our country. This is because water and soil are the most fundamental natural resources and soil erosion is very serious in our country. Soil erosion did not just begin in recent decades. It is one of the worst calamities left by the old society. Natural resources such as water, soil and forests were seriously undermined over a long period of time in the old society. According to research, large-scale destruction of the forest cover of the loess plateau began primarily during the Han Dynasty. The destruction of the forest cover of the Taihangshan mountains began in the Spring and Autumn Period. Before the Tang Dynasty, the Chang Jiang river basin and most areas in south China were covered by dense forests. Large-scale deforestation of this area began during the last 1,000 years.

At present, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of our country suffer from the loss of water and soil in various degrees. In the Huang He river basin, where the problem is the worst, 75 percent of the total acreage is affected by soil erosion; in the Hai He river basin, 47

percent is affected; in the Huai He river basin, 33 percent is affected; and in Chang Jiang river basin, where people think that the problem is relatively insignificant, 20 precent of the total acreage is affected.

The purpose of water and soil conservation is to prevent and ultimately stop the erosion caused by the loss of water and soil and protect and rationally use important natural resources such as land, water and forests. This is a fundamental measure to transform the appearance of mountainous areas, harness rivers, reduce natural disasters caused by floods, droughts, winds and sandstorms, establish a sound ecological environment and develop agricultural production. This is an issue involving many fields and it is of far-reaching significance.

In early July of this year, entrusted by the Land Bureau of the State Planning Commission, the preparatory group of the China Natural Resources Research Institute, the Geography Society, the Land Economy Society, the Ecology Society and the Environmental Science Society jointly held a symposium on strategic issues concerning land improvement. During the discussion at the symposium, many noted experts pointed out that a very large area of our country has been affected by erosion; this is especially so in some localities of the loess plateau, where a vicious cycle has appeared because farmers tend to make more efforts to cultivate the land low in fertility, but the fertility of the land only decreases as they put more effort into the land. Therefore, to control water and soil erosion, we should first control water and soil erosion on the middle reaches of the Huang He and change the vicious circle into a benign circle in areas affected by erosion. This is an arduous and urgent task in land improvement work. We must grasp it as a strategic issue. I think raising water and soil conservation to this level is in accord with the condition of our country. Only by doing so can we grasp the essence of the matter in land improvement. At the same time, we must keep the situation as a whole in mind, draw up practical plans and unremittingly carry out the work.

Another reason why we raise water and soil conservation to the level of a strategic task is its long-term nature. Whether in treating the erosion in areas affected by it or preventing the erosion in areas threatened by it, we must adopt a view of protracter "war," carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains and never be too anxious for quick results. For example, the water and soil conservation work on the middle reaches of the Huang He is very unlikely to have great results without sustained efforts by generations upon generations.

Second, Water and Soil Conservation Is a Basic Task in the Economc Development of Our Country

During the more than 30 years since the founding of our country, leaders of central and local authorities at various levels have organized the broad masses of people to actively carry out water and soil conservation work, solved soil erosion problems in afflicted mountainous areas, scored many achievements in water and soil conservation work. A number of typical examples for better solving soil erosion problems and achieving notable

results have emerged in many provinces and autonomous regions on the middle reaches of the Huang He and other river basins. They have gained rather various experiences in treating soil erosion and trained water and soil conservation contingents and backbone forces. However, over 30 years of off-and-on water and soil conservation work has seen several ups and downs. Under the guidance of "leftist" ideas, some localities have treated and undermined the land at the same time. Some localities have undermined even more than they have treated the land, causing great harm to the cause of water and soil conservation.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, leaders of central authorities, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have paid attention to water and soil conservation work, showed concern for the construction of mountainous areas and effectively promoted the carrying out of water and soil conservation work. Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his government work report at the fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, pointed out: "The forest acreage of our country is small, the rate of our forest cover is low, erosion caused by the loss of water and soil is serious and the situation of ecological equilibrium is getting worse and worse. If we fail to solve this problem, we will commit a historical error affecting our future generations." In the report, he urged us to vigorously plant trees and grass on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang and other rivers and do a good job in water and soil conservation. This year, the State Council has issued a series of important decisions on water and soil conservation work, established a coordination group for national water and soil conservation work, promulgated "The Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work," and approved the convocation of the National Water and Soil Conservation Work Conference. The attention and support of leaders of the Party Central Committee and the State Council to this work constitute an extremely important condition for us to do a good job in this work.

Over 30 years of experiences and lessons in water and soil conservation work make us further realize the harmfulness of the loss of water and soil and the urgency of doing a good job in water and soil conservation work and make us further understand the great significance of this work in socialist four modernizations.

1. Water and Soil Conservation Is an Important Link in Fully Utilizing and Protecting the Limited Water and Soil Resources of Our Country

Water and soil are extremely important natural resources of a country. They are major material conditions on which mankind depends for existence. They are also the basic conditions for carrying out industrial and agricultural production. In the past, we considered water and soil as basic conditions for agriculture; now, we should consider them as basic conditions for industry as well. For instance, industrial production and the people's life in such cities as Tianjin and Qingdao have been substantially affected by a water shortage. It is also very difficult to run industries in areas with poor water and soil conditions. Therefore, we may say that if supplies of water and soil are reduced to a certain amount, the existence of all

mankind will be threatened. Generally speaking, our country has a vast territory and a large amount of water and soil resources. The total acreage of our territory and our farmland both rank fourth in the world, but the acreage of farmland occupied by each person ranks third from the bottom in the world--higher only than Japan and Egypt. The total amount of our water resources has been 2.7 trillion cubic meters on average for many years, but the average amount of per-capita water resources is less than a fourth of the world's average. Moreover, annual and seasonal changes of water resources are tremendous and the distribution of such resources is very uneven. We can foresee that from now on the problem of the shortage of land and water resources will become worse and worse along with the continuous growth of population and the development of industrial and agricultural production. If we fail to do a good job in water and soil conservation, the current loss of water and erosion of soil will inevitably affect the development of our country's agricultural production. A few years ago, the Carter Administration compiled a book, entitled "The Earth in the Year 2000," Doctor Barney, chief editor of this book, said last year during his visit to our country: "On the issue of environment, air and water pollution is, of course, extremely important, but the primary problem is soil erosion, or loss of water and soil. Solving this problem is even more urgent in developing countries." He also said: "A country with a large population and little land such as China particularly has no right to lose its farmland." These remarks were directed at the actual situations of our country and have given us much food for thought. Whether for the well-being of our billion people or for our four modernizations, we must pay great attention to and spare no efforts in doing a good job in water and soil conservation work and protect well every inch of our land. This is the due responsibility of every Chinese living in this era.

2. Water and Soil Conservation Is the Lifeline of Economic Development in Mountainous areas

Mountains cover 66 percent of the acreage of our country. A third of our population, a third of our farmland, a fourth of our grain production and over 90 percent of our forest resources are in mountainous areas. Mountainous areas have great potential for developing agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production. Therefore, some people say that mountains are one of the superiorities of our country. If we fail to do a good job in water and soil conservation, many mountainous areas will gradually become wasteland and barren hills. By then, none of the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry endeavours can be carried on, and our production, instead of developing, will decline. On the other hand, if we do a good job in water and soil conservation work in mountainous areas and thus save the soil, we will be able to preserve the fertility in surface soil and secure the water supply for the irrigation and the use of people and livestock in mountainous areas. Only when soil, fertility and water are preserved can mountainous areas have an overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and other endeavours such as industry, communications, commerce, culture, education and public health. Therefore, water and soil conservation is the most important capital construction project in developing mountainous areas. Without good work in water and soil conservation, mountainous areas have no

chance. Xingtai County of Hebei Province, where 70 percent of the acreage is mountains, 20 percent is water and 10 percent is farmland, used to be a barren, hilly area suffering seriously from calamities caused by mountain torrents. In 1963, most of its land with canals and ditches was destroyed by severe floods. Through practice, Xingtai County has gradually summed up a whole set of principles, policies and management measures suited to the salient features of mountainous areas. After solving problems comprehensively and consistently for 10 years or so, the county has achieved relatively good results. Its per-mu yield of grain output was 460 jin in 1972 and exceeded 700 jin in 1979. Its total grain output was 199 million jin in 1973 and 305 million jin in 1979. Its average per-capita income is 100 yuan and its production and people's living standards have both been improved by a relatively large margin.

Water and Soil Conservation Is Also an Important Condition for Agricultural Development of Plains Areas

Provided that water and soil is well conserved in mountainous areas and sand and mud are retained, disasters caused by floods and waterlogging in plains areas will be substantially reduced. If we try to fell trees to build farmlands on mountains and steep slopes, we will not only destroy mountainous areas but also bring disaster to areas under the mountains. Facts have proved that during flood seasons, flood waters flush sand and mud of erosion-ridden areas all the way down to rivers and this inevitably results in floods and waterlogging conditions in the plains areas. One of the reasons why some areas in the Huang He, Huai He and Hai He plains are constantly flooded and waterlogged and their agricultural production is low is because the upper reaches of these rivers have a serious soil erosion problem. Only when water and soil is conserved well in mountainous and hilly areas can flood and waterlogging problems in the plains areas be fundamentally solved and agricultural production substantially developed.

4. Doing a Good Job in Water and Soil Conservation Is Conducive to Bringing Into Better Play the Efficiency of Water Conservation Works

Since the founding of our country, in order to combat disasters caused by floods and droughts and guarantee the water supply for agricultural production and people's daily life in urban areas, we have built over 80,000 reservoirs of various kinds with a total storage capacity of 400 billion cubic meters. At the same time, much work has been done to harness rivers. However, because water and soil erosion has not been controlled well, a large amount of sand and mud has gone into rivers, lakes and reservoirs and silted up reservoirs, rivers and lakes, substantially reducing the efficiency of water conservation works. According to estimates by departments concerned, large reservoirs on the middle reaches of the Huang He have lost nearly 100 million cubic meters of storage capacity every year due to sand and mud deposits. In the 23 large and medium-sized reservoirs of Hebei Province, 400 million cubic meters of sand and mud, 6.8 percent of the total storage capacity, has been deposited since they were built. The Guanting Reservoir in Beijing has 570 cubic meters of deposits, accounting for 25 percent of its total storage capacity. The eight-hundred-li Dongting Hu of

Hunan Province has had 100 million cubic meters of deposits every year for nearly 30 years. The acreage of the lake surface was reduced from 4,350 square kilometers in 1949 to 2,740 square kilometers in 1977, substantially lowering its capacity to regulate and store the flood water of the Chang Jiang, Xiang Jiang, Zi Shui, Yuan Jiang and Li Shui rivers and threatening the safety of people's life and property on both sides of the Chang Jiang in Hunan and Hubei provinces.

Moreover, blocked waterways resulting from soil erosion also directly affect communications and navigation. For this and other reasons, the mileage of our country's inland navigation has been reduced by 64,000 kilometers--or 37 percent--compared to that of the 1950s.

From these four points, we see that doing a good job in water and soil conservation is not only a fundamental guarantee for restoring and developing the economy in erosion-afflicted areas but plays a decisive role in the economy of relevant areas. Therefore, it is a major aspect in improving the land of our country as well as a basic work indispensable to socialist modernizations.

Third, the Key Lies in Strengthening the Leadership, Overall Planning, Cooperation of All Fields and Strenuous and Down-To-Earth Work

In order to conscientiously carry out the instruction of the Party Central Committee on stopping water and soil erosion and doing a good job in water and soil conservation work, and conscientiously implement "The Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work," we need to conscientiously do a good job in water and soil conservation work on the basis of summing up over 30 years of experiences in this regard.

1. Leaders at all levels should fully understand the importance and urgency of the water and soil conservation work and include it in the primary agenda. As mentioned before, water and soil conservation is an important measure to rationally exploit and utilize, manage and protect water and soil resources and to develop production. It is an event of prime importance oriented to benefit future generations. Facts have proven that as long as water and soil conservation work is well done and mountains, forests and rivers are properly managed and controlled, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry will further develop and ecological environment will also improve. As a result, flourishing forests, abundant grain and clear rivers will improve people's living standards. After the National Water and Soil Conservation Work Conference, we should, through exchanging advanced experiences of all localities, build up the people's confidence in treating soil erosion, and be determined to engage in long-term and continuous treatment projects. We should give wide and profound publicity to "The Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work, make them known to every household, ensure that everybody voluntarily abides by them and conscientiously step up water and soil conservation work in all localities.

2. It is necessary to do a good job in planning and strengthen the coordination. Water and soil conservation is an arduous task involving many

fields and requiring long-term efforts. This demands that a unified plan be devised and its implementation be organized step by step in light of local realities. Agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, water conservation, farmland reclaimation, environmental protection, railway, communications, industrial and mining, electric power and scientific research departments should closely cooperate with each other, divide work and responsibility among them and do a good job in water and soil conservation work related to their own departments. It is necessary to conscientiously strengthen preventive measures and also actively engage in solving the problem in a comprehensive way, ensuring that equal attention is paid to treatment and prevention and to treatment and protection.

3. It is necessary to rely on the masses, mobilize the masses and bring into full play the enthusiasm of the masses. Water and soil conservation work should be closely combined with long-term and immediate interests and with efforts to develop production and envigorate the economy to enable the local people to really benefit from water and soil conservation work. We should correctly understand the advantages of implementing production responsibility systems in carrying out water and soil conservation work, adopt various organizational forms to carry out responsibility systems in water and soil conservation work and assign water and soil conservation tasksto production teams, specialized groups or commune members' households. In carrying out water and soil conservation work, we should persist in the principle that the state, collectives and individuals work together with emphasis on collectives and accelerate the treatment of soil erosion.

Water and soil conservation work involves many fields and has a lot to do with policies. We should realize that at present we have many conditions that are conducive to carrying out this work. First, the Party Central Committee attaches great importance to this work, and the State Council has issued "The Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work." Second, we have gained over 30 years of experiences and lessons in water and soil conservation work, and the situation is excellent. At present, the key is to strengthen the organization and leadership of water and soil conservation work and conscientiously grasp this work.

12302
CSO: 4007/144

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON STATE FARM CONFERENCE

HK310245 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 May 83

[Article in "Opinion" column: "Excerpts" from article by Sun Xiulu in "Economic Trends" on state farm symposium held in Nanning City, Guingxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

[Text] All conferees agreed that state farms were enterprises built with advanced productive means with state funds on state-owned land. Their means of production belong to the state. Their production, exchange and distribution are carried out according to the state plan.

But opinions differed as to whether the characteristics of state farms have changed. Some believe that legally, state farms still belong to the people and no matter what the proportions of collective ownership and individual production are within the farms, they are dependent on public ownership.

The other opinion is that state farms no longer have a single system of ownership. They have become combined economic organizations, with public ownership as the mainstay and other types of ownership (by a collective or individuals) existing alongside.

State farms occupy only a very small portion of the national economy. In 1981, the total value of their industrial and agricultural output was 8,618 million yuan (according to 1970 fixed prices), which was only 1.3 percent of the national total.

But state farms play a decisive role in some areas. In the Heilong Jiang reclamation area, there are 103 large state farms. They cover a quarter, or two million hectares of the cultivated land in the province. In 1980, they sold 4.9 million tons of grain, about 40 percent of the total for the province.

State farms produce more than 90 percent of the country's rubber and 25 percent of its milk. In Xinjiang, state farms produce 46 percent of the cotton, 66 percent of the sugar and 33 percent of wool and cotton fabrics in China.

All conferees agreed that state farms should be further developed into bases for grain and other agricultural products so that they can play an even greater role in developing the national economy. Some said that state farms can act

as models for accumulating capital for expanding production and for modernization. They can also be bases for scientific research, training scientists and technicians, and breeding good strains.

They can also act as the backbone for economic cooperation among communes and production brigades. They can be the main force in land reclamation and bases for producing new agricultural products. And lastly, in the border areas, they can house troops who can reclaim land while protecting our boundaries.

All conferees agreed that because of past ultra-leftist mistakes, state farms did not play as full a role as they could. But with implementation of the party's various rural policies, state farms will have an ever growing part to play in rural development and national economy.

Some comrades believed that since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, great changes have taken place on the agricultural front. The work in state farms is now on the right track of socialist modernization. Others disagreed. They did not think state farms had completed this strategic turn, and the road of development suited to China's special condition is yet to be discovered.

All those taking part in the conference agreed that in recent years production has been greatly promoted by the contract system between the state and the farms, and the job responsibility system between the farms and theri workers with many cases of loss being turned into gain.

However, all agreed that the potential of state farm has yet to be fully tapped. Some believed there are deficiencies in the following three areas:

--Natural resources have not been fully exploited. The amount of reclaimed land totals nearly 29 million hectares, but only 4.4 million hectares are cultivated. Although forests cover more than two million hectares and rubber plantations 333,000 hectares, there are still more than 6.66 million hectares of wasteland. And less than half of the 12 million hectares of grassland are properly used. None of the 772,000 hectares of water surface has been utilized.

--Basic construction of fields is not well done and the per hectare yield is low and unstable. There is a lot to be done to raise the per hectare output.

--State farms have entered a new period of technological renovation. As a general rule, large-scale renovation of fixed assets should be the starting point of an economic upsurge. Some believe that to raise the economic results of state farms, the emphasis should be placed on developing productive forces, and continuing structural reform.

CSO: 4020/85

NATIONAL FORUM HELD ON INCREASING BENEFITS FROM STATE-FARM

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 2, 5 Feb 83

[Article by Luo Zhenzhi [5012 6297 3112], Chinese State Farm and Land Reclamation Economics Institute: "Several Problems in Increasing Economic Effectiveness of State Farms"]

[Text] Not long ago the Chinese State Farm and Land Reclamation Economics Institute, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Institute of Agricultural Economics jointly held a national scientific conference on state farm agricultural economics, which conducted discussions on the question of how to increase the economic effectiveness of state farms.

On Economic Responsibility Systems. In view of the appearance on state farms of responsibility systems of "large scale contracting of sole responsibility for task completion" similar to those in the rural collective economy, and the new situation of marked economic effectiveness that they have achieved, the conference felt that whenever the adoption by state farms of individual labor methods is able to fulfill production quotas, and whenever it is possible to figure out individual contributions to the results of labor, responsibility systems of "large scale contracting of sole responsibility for task completion" similar to those used in rural villages may and should be instituted. All that is required is that state farm responsibility systems of "large scale contracting of sole responsibility for task completion" maintain without change the ownership of the means of production by the whole people, that contractors status as employees of the state not change, that production be centrally planned by the farms and that products be centrally marketed by the farms. In effect, this amounts to a form of responsibility system of specialized contracting to individual laborers with calculation of compensation fully linked to output. This is sometimes termed "contracting of work to individual workers, fixed amounts to be paid the state," or "specialized contracting, quotas assigned to individuals, fixed amounts paid the state, and all surplus belonging to the individual." The production funds and means of

labor are usually first advanced by the farms, with a final settlement conducted subsequently according to requirements of sole responsibility for profits and losses. Some delegates believed that state farms should select forms of responsibility systems is which contracting is linked to output on the basis of specific conditions and in an adaptation of general methods to local situations, contracting being done with groups (or teams) when appropriate, or with individuals when appropriate.

On the issue of whether or not there should be a cap on remuneration for work either in the form of state farm employee bonuses or wages for overfulfillment of quotas, the majority of comrades believed that looked at in terms of the overall situation, bonus payments as remuneration for labor beyond requirements should be controlled. However, since average wages and welfare benefits for farm employees are lower than for industrial employees, since farm labor is highly intensive, and since yields are inconsistent, bonus policies for farm employes should be suitably liberalized. So long as the total amount of bonuses paid to provincial, municipal, and autonomous region state farm and land reclamation areas is kept under control, and there is no evening up among farms or within farm units, there should be no cap on payments to employees.

On the Assembling and Use of Funds. The conference acknowledged that a commensurate investment of funds would be necessary on the part of the state farm and land reclamation system for carrying out modernization and realizing the strategic objective of quadrupling the annual gross output value of industry and agriculture. Furthermore, the fundamental way in which to solve the funds problem is to give attention to the formation of wealth, the accumulation of wealth, and the use of wealth. Adaptation of general methods to specific circumstances for a good job of "taking one industry as the key link with economic diversification" is at the heart of the formation of wealth. Use of diverse forms of raising funds, centralizing use of funds, improving results from investment of funds, and doing everything possible to lower production costs is the crux of accumulating and using wealth. Therefore, in addition to getting active support from the state for funds that farms need through disbursements of public funds and loan funds, energetic efforts should be made to perfect systems of sole responsibility for financial management; rational sole responsibility profits norms should be set; supervision and management of the use of surplus funds resulting from farms contracting sole responsibility should be strengthened; and funds should not be spread too thin. Funds management should be a major ingredient in economic responsibility systems at all levels, and there should be a diligent reorganization and strengthening of farm financial accounting work. Economic accounting

should be strictly instituted; benefits from the use of funds should be improved in every respect, and a system of compensation for the use of funds should be tried out.

On the Economics of Technology. The conference acknowledged that use of technologically advanced, economically rational applied technology could give impetus to marked improvement in the economic effectiveness of farms. An example was the Shiheze reclamation area farms in Xinjiang Province, which in 1981 promoted the use of plastic mulch for the growing of cotton on 16,100 mu of land, producing yields averaging 151 jin per mu, 51.3 percent more than from the regular growing of cotton. Each mu yielded an average additional 35.20 yuan profit. Concurrent with state farm perfection of economic responsibility systems should be vigorous advocacy of the use of the analytical methods of the economics of technology. Every new technique and new technology should be evaluated in terms of economic effectiveness, the best then being selected for use. Everyone recommended attention to the development of personnel in the field of research on the economics of technology in state farm and land reclamation. Departments in charge of state farm and land reclamation at all levels and large farms should establish special units in the economics of technology and staff them with specialists to promote development of technology economics work.

On Readjustment of the Economic Structure. The conference acknowledged that adaptation of general methods to specific situations in carrying out a program of "taking one industry as the key link, with economic diversification," and taking the path of integrated agriculture, industry, and commerce, is a major way in which state farms can increase their economic effectiveness. In order to build a rational production structure to gain fine economic effectiveness, farms should follow the three following principles: First is fully rational use of local natural resources and economic resources to make the most advantage of farms. Second is products that suit national construction and the needs of the people. Third is maintenance and improvement in the ecological balance for realization of a benign cycle in reproduction. At the present time the production structure among farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries on state farms is very irrational. Output value of the animal husbandry industry is only about 13 percent of the gross output value of agriculture as a whole, and output value of the fishing industry is only less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the gross output value of agriculture as a whole. In numerous reclamation areas, the farm forest cover rate is very low or tending to decline. For production activities that lend themselves to decentralization there should be all out promotion in the future of effective forms of responsibility systems such as "contracting to individual laborers

linked to output," and "public ownership, tending being done by individual households." In addition, both the collective economy and the individual economy within farms should be suitably developed so that the strength of the three economic components of the whole people, collectives, and individuals increases together. This is the only way to make in which the weak links of forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries on farms can be rapidly strengthened.

Practice during the past several years has demonstrated that establishment and development of state farm and land reclamation integrated farming, industrial,and commercial enterprises opens broad avenues for improved economic effectiveness and magnificent prospects for state farms. In considering the problems currently faced, delegates to the conference urgently called for further liberalization of policies, and hastening of the pace of systems reforms to change as quickly as possible the situation of mutual separation and entrenchment of regions and departments so that state farms can further develop diverse forms of state farm and land reclamation integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises as needs for development of productivity require.

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CSO:4007/125

RENMIN RIBAO ON STABILIZING CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK101050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Should Stabilize the System of Contracted Responsibilities on a Household Basis"]

[Text] In rural areas where the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output is being implemented, the most extensive and earnest desire of the peasants is to stabilize policies concerning the responsibility system so as to enable them to work contentedly and freely. This desire is absolutely reasonable. We should listen to the voice of the peasants, resolutely carry out the party's rural policies, and shift the stress of work to stabilizing the responsibilty system.

The carrying out of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output over the past few years is, in essence, a great readjustment of rural production relations and a great reform of the agricultural management system. Such a great readjustment has been basically realized in many regions, and the peasants are pleased with the existing responsibility system and the relevant policies. Now we should make the peasants feel at ease so as to speed up agricultural production. Under such a new situation, the stress of rural work should be placed on stabilizing the responsibility system, that is, stabilizing the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output, which has become the principal form. Moreover, we should stabilize specialized households (households doing specialized jobs), support them in bringing into play the production potential of the household economy, bring into play the wisdom of various talented people in rural areas, [words indistinct], break away from the pattern of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and of the natural economy to realize a rapid development in rural commodity production and exchange.

Placing the stress of work on stabilizing the responsibility system can comparatively stablize the existing production relations. Over the past few years, in rural areas where the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output is being implemented, agricultural and sideline production has rapidly increased, and the poor features of many rural areas have been changed. A host of facts have proved that the production relations which appear in the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output are basically suited to the level of China's rural productive forces. For a fairly long time to come, our task

is not arbitrarily to change the responsibility system, but on the contrary, to stabilize it and to bring its role into play in promoting the productive forces. In the past, one of our important mistakes in guiding agricultural production was that we did not respect the masses' opinions, were not deeply engrossed in constantly changing the production relations and did not understand the utmost importance of the stability of policies. In the early 1950's, the form of elementary agricultural producers' cooperatives was warmly supported by the peasants. During the change at that time, agricultural production kept on rising every year. After the completion of such a reform, we ought to have stabilized the new production relations and concentrated our efforts on developing production. But we were overanxious to carry out a "transition." Elementary agricultural producers' cooperatives were immediately changed into advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives and then into people's communes. This was divorced from the will of the masses and the level of the rural productive forces, and inevitably caused disruption to the productive forces. Now the peasants warmly support the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis. But on the other hand, they are afraid that the "contract system will not last long although it is as good as it is." In ideology, they are afraid of a change in policies. So they lack long-term production plans, and this has affected farmland construction. Some peasants even till the land without protecting it. They carry out [words indistinct] detrimental to agricultural development. We must strengthen the education of basic-level cadres and the masses, and adopt specific measures to clear away the masses' doubt, to enable the masses to have greater determination, and to lead their enthusiasm onto the road of wholeheartedly developing production and becoming well-off through labor.

In stabilizing the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output, the crux is that cadres must have a unified understanding of carrying out agricultural production on a household basis. An erroneous concept which has existed for a long time is that, when we speak of cooperation, all we can do is merge all means of production and carry out collective labor, and that decentralized management on a household basis is equivalent to capitalism and cannot be retained. In fact, management on a household basis in our country's rural areas is not an individualized economy left over from the land reform, nor is it a small-scale peasant economy left over from the old society. It is a new-type household economy under the public ownership of land. The reason the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output has been popularized throughout the country in the short period of several years since it emerged is that it has taken root in our country's soil and has great vitality. Our country has a large population but limited cultivated land. The rural situation is complicated. It will take a comparatively long time to realize an all-round agricultural technological reform. Various factors determine the nature of our country's agriculture. We must, for a long time, bring into play the fine traditions of the small-scale household economy and of intensive and meticulous farming. While the productive forces have not fully developed and the masses have not demanded a change, it will certainly be useless to change the mass-supported responsibility system by means of administrative intervention.

Stabilizing the responsibility system includes perfecting it and the correct handling of the relationship between "unification" and "decentralization." The peasants need stable policies and help in settling problems which individual households cannot solve or cannot solve well. Take for example the building of water conservancy projects, plant protection, improving varieties of crops, mechanized farming, providing various kinds of service for the peasants before, in the course of, and after production, and the unification of the initiative of decentralized management and the superiority of collective management. The peasants accept such a "unification" with an open mind, because not only is it not harmful to stabilizing the responsibility system, but it is also beneficial in bringing into play the superiority of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output. Over the past few years, in many rural areas, the responsibility system has been established in situations where some cadres have been incompetent in leadership or have even abandoned leadership. In such cases, some problems have inevitably emerged. For example, in some production teams, the financial system is not perfect, land is not contracted in an appropriate manner, no effective measures are adopted to improve the soil and level the land, and methods to help poor families are not carried out. These problems must be solved one by one through democratic discussions. Without energetically perfecting the responsibility system, the responsibility system cannot be really stabilized. Rural cadres have a lot to do to stabilize and perfect the responsibility system. We must encourage the style of working in a down-to-earth manner, stay among the masses, and solve practical problems one by one.

"When policies are stable, the people will feel at ease, and all trades and undertakings will thrive." We can say with certainty that following the stabilization and consummation of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output, our country's rural areas will take on a more gratifying and prosperous look.

CSO: 4007/159

CONSTRUCTION IN URBAN AREAS BY RURAL TEAMS ENVISIONED

HK280350 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 May 83 p 2

[Text] Rural building teams will be encouraged to undertake construction projects in urban areas, the newspaper ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports.

The decision was made by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection as a step to reform China's current employment system, the paper said.

State-owned building companies will not employ any new permanent workers during the present Sixth Five-Year Plan period. When they need more workers for urban construction, collectively-owned building teams from rural areas will be asked to help.

Construction projects such as factories, mines and satellite towns should mainly be taken on by local building teams under the technical guidance of state-owned building companies. An urban worker usually earns nearly 800 yuan per year more than a rural worker.

Large projects like public buildings, luxury residences and other technically complex projects will still be carried out by state-owned building companies, while rural building teams will be encouraged to take up auxiliary jobs.

Use of rural building teams does not mean a lowering of quality standards, the newspaper pointed out. Professional departments will be set up at prefectural or county levels to supervise them. No projects will be started until checked and approved by these professionals.

CSO: 4020/85

POULTRY, LIVESTOCK RAISING EXPANDED

OW061235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Jinan, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Four million peasant households--2.2 percent of China's total rural households--are now taking up livestock and poultry raising as their specialized undertakings or main jobs besides crop-cultivation, according to a national conference recently held in Tai'an, Shandong Province.

Other rural households are also raising more animals and fouls, the conference on animal husbandry and veterinary reported.

This development has taken place following the implementation of new rural policies in China since 1979, which has led not only to successive good grain harvests but also to the growth of animal husbandry. Only a few years ago, rearing of several dozen pigs and several hundred chickens by a single family was regarded as something out of ordinary in this traditional agricultural country.

Nowadays, individual peasant households furnish 90 percent of the country's supply of pork, beef, mutton, rabbit, eggs, sheep wool, honey and others, and their animal and poultry products constitute a main source for export, conference sources aid. The expansion of commodity production is considered as a healthy trend in the development of rural economy, they added.

The expansion of family livestock and poultry raising has helped boost China's animal husbandry, sources said. Taking the country as a whole, compared with 1981, horses, donkeys, mules and cattle increased by 3.49 million head in 1982 and the number of pigs slaughtered rose 5.68 million.

With abundant manpower and feed resources in rural areas, China has great potential for household raising of livestock and poultry in the vast countryside, sources said.

The conference urged animal husbandry and veterinary departments across the country to draw up measures to assist peasants in fodder supply, disease prevention and technical services.

CSO: 4020/85

BRIEFS

INLAND RIVER WATER RESOURCES--Lanzhou, 20 May (XINHUA)--It has been initially determined that the total volume of China's inland river water resources reaches 126.8 billion cubic meters. Of this, the runoff of rivers and streams amounts to 118.9 billion cubic meters a year. In addition, the ice reserve of China's high mountain glaciers is 207 million cubic meters, and the amount of melted glacier ice reaches 23.8 billion cubic meters a year. The present rate of utilization of China's inland river water resources is only 36 percent. This information was released by a conference on inland river water resources which ended in Lanzhou on 19 May. In 1980, China began to conduct a comprehensive survey of its inland river water resources, with geologists and water conservancy experts from Gansu, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Nei Monggol and Hebei participating. Based on the data provided by the surveyors, a comprehensive plan for exploiting and utilizing these resources has been drawn up. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0946 GMT 20 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/159

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION STUDIES ANHUI GRAIN FRAUD

OW251928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--An investigation group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission investigated a major embezzlement case concerning the Xigao Grain Station in Houqiu Country, Anhui Province, in the middle of March. The group has submitted an investigation report to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The report says: The case involves six persons, including two principals--Wang Xueying, a storeman and buyer of the Xigao grain station and Yang Xianfeng, a female cashier of the station. They embezzled public funds primarily by forging grain and oil purchase vouchers and reselling relief grain. From April 1981 to July 1982, they forged 805 vouchers for 176,532 jin of grain and oil to embezzle 41,570 yuan from public funds. Of that amount, 16,100 yuan were embezzled after the government promulgated the decision on waging struggle against serious crimes in the economic sphere. Of the embezzled money, 35,468 yuan have been recovered.

The investigation report says: After an open trial, the Huoqiu County People's Court sentenced Wang Xueying to 10 years' imprisonment and Yang Xianfeng to 7 years' imprisonment according to law. The court decided not to prosecute the four others--Yang Zianshu, Zhou Guanlu, Wang Shufa and Zhu Ping--because they frankly confessed their crimes.

In the report, the investigation group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission suggested: Local party committees and governments should strengthen their leadership over grain stations, strengthen the leading bodies of grain stations and strengthen ideological and political work among the workers and staff of the grain management department. They should pay attention to improving party style, raising the standards of social conduct and resolutely opposing unhealthy tendencies. To deal with the exposed problems, they should restore or institute relevant rules and regulations to stop loopholes as soon as possible. It is necessary to deepen the struggle against economic crimes in the grain department and promptly investigate and seriously handle economic criminal cases and the clues for solving them.

CSO: 4007/159

POOR PEASANTS RECEIVE GOVERNMENT RELIEF

OW261301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Hefei, 26 May (XINHUA)--With the great majority of peasant families improving their standard of living in Anhui Province, measures are being taken to help those families which are falling behind because of shortages of funds and labor, according to a provincial agricultural official.

More than 21,000 peasant families which were having difficulties received government relief funds, loans and technical help last year and are now making incomes above the poverty level. Another 137,000 families are still being helped.

Anhui Province, which covers some of the traditionally poorest parts of China, pioneered the agricultural responsibility system which links peasant income with output. In the four years the system has been in effect, over 95 percent of the peasant families in the province have achieved grain sufficiency or surpluses.

"This has enabled the government to concentrate on helping the remainder of the families who are having some difficulties," said the agricultural official.

Most of these are families with small children and short of labor power or families where illness, accidents or death have set them back.

Local officials have set up special groups to take charge of "aid-the-poor" work. In 39 of the province's 74 counties and cities, 66,000 cadres at the prefectural, county and lower levels have undertaken to help a number of families improve their living standards.

The Anhui branch of the Agricultural Bank of China last year made low-interest or interest-free loans amounting to eight million yuan to these families. They were also supplied with chemical fertilizer. Also, over 340,000 youth league members and other young people helped these families with farm work in busy seasons.

The families have been helped to start small livestock or poultry farms or other sidelines that will bring in additional income. The principle is not just to provide relief but to help them get started doing profitable work.

In general, Anhui peasant families with annual per capita income of less than 100 yuan are listed as "having difficulties."

The 21,000 families who have already passed the poverty level are now bringing in over 200 yuan per person annually. This approaches the average rural income level of the province and the country.

Since peasant families in general grow the grain and vegetables they eat, own their own houses and have water and electricity supplied free or at a very low charge, a per capita income of 200 yuan per year can cover food, clothing and other daily necessities.

CSO: 4020/85

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVESTING--The more than 31 million mu of summer grain crops in Anhui Province this year have been ripe for harvest. By 28 May, some 500,000 mu of wheat have been gathered. [OW080049 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 83]

CSO: 4007/159

NPC DEPUTY MENG FULIN VIEWS ANHUI'S AGRICULTURE

OW130401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Meng Fulin, a deputy to the Sixth NPC and vice governor of Anhui Province, spoke at a group meeting held by the Anhui delegation to examine and discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of the Government." He recalled the achievements made by Anhui Province in agriculture in recent years and put forward a five-point suggestion on how to further promote all-round and steady agricultural development.

He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, eight great heartening changes have occurred in Anhui's rural areas where a multiform system of contracted responsibilities based on the household, with remuneration linked to output, has been implemented since a fairly early date.

1. Agricultural development has been accelerated. In 1982 the province produced 38.6 billion jin of grain, a more than 30 percent increase over 1978. Since 1978 the grain output has increased at an annual average of 6.9 percent, and comparatively rapid development has also been made in the production of industrial crops as well as in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and commune-run and brigade-run enterprises.

2. Some regions that had experienced longstanding poverty have become rich. In recent years all the 12 low-yield counties in the province have increased their production by a large margin. Fengyang County in 1982 produced some 710 million jin of grain, a 140 percent increase over 1978.

3. The province has made more contributions to the state. In 1982 the province procured 10.6 billion jin of grain, or 67 percent more than in 1978.

4. The commune members; living standard has improved.

5. The province has developed a commodity economy. In recent years more than 1.4 million specialized households and households doing specialized jobs for commodity production have emerged in the province.

6. Agricultural capital construction projects have been undertaken in a down-to-earth way.

7. People have become more interested in studying and applying science.

8. Peasants have improved their mental attitude. Having become well-to-do, many peasants have not forgotten the collective or the state. They find it a pleasure to help others and they display a lofty style.

Meng Fulin said: At present the primary problems concerning agricultural production are low per unit yield, poor economic results, poor ability in combating natural disasters, a too small amount of agricultural and sideline products being processed, and low level of production technology.

Meng Fulin said that from now on great efforts must be made to undertake agricultural capital construction in five aspects:

1. It is necessary to pay attention to building water conservancy projects.

2. It is necessary to develop chemical fertilizer production.

3. It is necessary to pay attention to fodder production.

4. It is necessary to develop energy sources in rural areas.

5. It is necessary to train qualified personnel. In the next several years all educated youth in the rural areas should be generally trained on a rotational basis, agronomic subjects should be added to the curricula of rural middle schools and primary schools, and relevant policies should be adopted to encourage scientific and technical personnel to work at the forefront in rural areas. It is necessary to develop exemplary households and agrotechnician's households and to pay attention to popularizing good seeds, preventing and treating plant diseases and insect pests and reforming the cropping system.

CSO: 4007/159

EFFORTS ORGANIZED TO TACKLE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

OW121043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Organization of cooperative efforts to tackle key problems in seven major research projects related to agriculture under the Sixth Five-Year Plan was completed as of the end of May.

It is learned that more than 400 specialists and scientific and technical workers of agricultural research, education and technical extension units as well as water conservancy, chemical industry, commercial, light industry, atomic energy and other departments concerned have been engaged to carry out the research and experiments under these projects.

The seven agricultural scientific and technological research projects are: research in the selection and breeding of new crop and livestock varieties and techniques for the breeding of superior strains, development of key agricultural regions, plant protection, use of compound phosphate and potash fertilizers, development of grasslands and forage crops, sugar crop breeding, and techniques of storing aquatic products, vegetables and fruits and of keeping them fresh for a long time.

The tackling of key problems under these major scientific and technical research projects will help strengthen the weak links in agricultural production in our country and will propel agricultural science and technology to serve the development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--With the approval of the provincial government the scientific research in the exploitation and utilization of the main economic plants in the southern part of Gansu Province, which is included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, started on 16 April. This research is a scientific research item of the provinical science and technology committee. The aim of this research is to develop diversification in the southern part of the province. [HK220725 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 83]

CSO: 4007/159

REPORT FROM PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Need For High Degree of Attention to Water and Soil Conservation"]

> [Text] Editor's Note: Water and soil conservation means both conservation of water and conservation of soil, the promotion of what is beneficial and the elimination of what is harmful, and maintenance of a fine ecological environment. This is the foundation for the establishment of the country and our existence, and it is also a prerequisite for building of the economy. These truths are, after all, very common ones. Nevertheless, it is precisely this issue that people frequently ignore. Judging from data provided in the recent provincial conference on water and soil conservation work, not only has there been no halt to soil erosion throughout the province, but rather it has increased and shown a tendency to intensify. This serious situation cannot go on! We hope and all jurisdictions will conscientiously investigate and analyze their local erosion situation and carry into effect both the "Forest Law," and "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work," and genuinely devote attention to water and soil conservation work.

The correspondent recently learned from the provincial conference on water and soil conservation work held in Deqing County that damage to water and soil conservation continues serious everywhere, and that erosion has increased and tended to intensify. It is hoped that leaders in all jurisdictions will give a high degree of attention to water and soil conservation work.

Since founding of the People's Republic, the broad masses of

cadres and people in Guangdong Province have done a large amount of work on the harnessing of erosion, and have made substantial accomplishments. However, some places harness on the one hand only to cause damage on the other, and the speed of harnessing cannot keep up with the speed of damage. For want of repairs and management, control of erosion has now been lost on 42 percent of the more than 7,000 square kilometer area throughout the province that had been preliminarily brought under control. In numerous places, man-made erosion has resulted from the destruction of forests and clearing of land for agriculture, bringing of steep slopes under cultivation, and the digging up of grass for use as compost. Incomplete statistics show a newly added erosion area of 592 square kilometers throughout the province. In Meixian Prefecture, where erosion is fairly serious, in the several years since 1978 the eroded areas has increased by 204 square kilometers. In Guangning County, where erosion had not formerly been very serious, the eroded area has increased as a result of the destruction of forests to clear land for agriculture and the reckless cutting and denudation of forests. A look at results of an aerial photograph survey of the county and cities of Xingning, Wuhua, Longchuan, and Zhuhai shows the eroded area to have increased everywhere since the 1950's

Furthermore, this serious situation has yet to arouse a high degree of concern in some places. Leaders in these places have not placed water and soil conservation on their daily agendas. Organizations are not in being; personnel are not in readiness, and funds are not at hand. Water and soil conservation is in a virtual state of no one being in charge. Up until the time of the 10 years of turmoil, the province's cadres skilled in water and soil conservation numbered as many as 173. Now only 88 are left, and at grassroots water conservation stations there are only 16. Some stations do not have so much as even one water conservation technical cadre.

Positive and negative experiences in water and soil conservation work everywhere have shown that whether or not leaders care is the key to whether or not a good job is done in water and soil conservation work. Wherever party and government leaders show serious concern, water and soil conservation work goes along smoothly and results are outstanding. Conversely, it stagnates or is even throttled or destroyed. The main reason why Deqing County, the county in the province with the most serious soil erosion, has been able to tame the "tiger that ravages the mountains," is that a succession of party and government leaders have given serious attention to water and soil conservation work. They have regarded it as the lifeline of mountain region construction, have placed it on their daily agendas of important things to do, and have genuinely strengthened leadership in this regard. The

county set up a water and soil conservation office responsible for working up plans and for studying and coordinating the work of all departments. Communes with serious erosion problems also had a leading member specifically responsible for this work for concentrated control, comprehensive control, and continuous control. Today 89 percent of the county's eroded area has been harnessed or brought under control, making it an advanced model throughout the country for large area harnessing of erosion.

Why is it that leaders in some places have not devoted sufficiently serious attention to water and soil conservation work? Reports from all over show the main reason is insufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of this work. Some of them feel that erosion is not serious in Guangdong so there is not need to "make mountains out of molehills." Some suppose that erosion is a "chronic illness," so a little delay makes no difference. Is erosion in Guangdong serious or not? Is it all right to delay doing anything? We can find an accurate answer in the materials provided by this conference. Guangdong Province has numerous typhoons and torrential rains and its soil is prone to scouring and runoff. In May last year, an exceptionally heavy torrential rain in Qinyuan County destroyed 220,000 mu of mountainland and caused landslides at 140,000 places. Today the province's eroded area (including slight erosion of barren mountains) spreads over 60,000 square kilometers, or about 30 percent of the province's total land area. This includes a seriously eroded area of about 10,000 square kilometers distributed over more than 70 counties and municipalities. Thirty-eight of these counties and municipalities have an eroded area of more than 100 square kilometers. Thus, the view that Guangdong Province's erosion is not serious is not in keeping with the facts. Actually erosion already causes serious harm in building the province's economy. Statistical analysis of pertinent data for Zhaoqing Prefecture alone shows an annual runoff of 15.15 million tons of soil for the prefecture as a whole. This is equivalent to a runoff of the organic soil layer of farmland to a depth of 15 centimeters over an 11,000 mu area. Not only does erosion cause extreme harm to agricultural production, but the large scale silting of resorvoirs and streams decreases benefits from reservoirs and the life of projects, and impairs development of river navigation and transportation.

A large body of facts shows that prevention and control of erosion is both of fundamental importance in creating prosperity for posterity and is also of priority importance in building the economy. It should arouse a high degree of concern by party and government leaders everywhere. For this reason, this conference recommended that CPC committees and government in all jurisdictions place water and soil conservation work on their daily

agendas of important things to do, and should fully carry into effect "Regulations on Soil Conservation Work." Places facing the task of preventing and controlling erosion should set up water and soil conservation organizations and staff them with needed cadres and technical personnel while also instituting responsibility systems and genuinely devoting attention to this work. It is particularly important that prevention of erosion be placed in a prominent position and that the unhealthy tendency toward reckless felling of trees and reckless clearing of land for agriculture be resolutely halted.

9432

CSO:4007/121

PROVINCIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE HELD

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Give Vigorous Support to Specialized Households Without Relaxing Attention to the Mass of Households. Provincial Government Holds Provincewide Animal Husbandry Work Conference, Which Proposes Need For Multiple Forms of Slaughtering. Continuation of Assigned Live Hog Procurement, Level by Level Contracting of Full Responsibility For Task Completion, and No Procurement of All That the Masses Raise."]

[Text] In future development of Guangdong Province's animal husbandry production, "much support is to be given specialized households and priority households, while at the same time there will be no relaxation in leadership of and support to the masses of households." There is to be not just "one form" of slaughtering but "many forms." Assigned procurement of live hogs is to be continued, sole responsibility for task completion contracted level by level, and not all the livestock that the masses raise will be subject to procurement by the state. This is a new regulation produced by the provincewide animal husbandry work conference.

This conference, which was convened by the provincial government, was held in Guangzhou from 21 - 27 March. Delegates to the conference were comrades in charge in each prefecture and municipality, and in farming, animal husbandry, and food departments, as well as some from counties and communes. Comrades Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347] and Yang Deyuan [2799 1795 0337] attended the conference and gave speeches.

The conference acknowledged that some existing policies and measures do not meet needs for development of commodity production, and some have become serious obstacles to development of production. Specialized households and priority households are the most effective forms at the present stage for increasing the rate of removal from inventory of poultry and livestock, and the percentage of marketable products, and for improving economic effectiveness. Encouragement and support to specialized households and

priority households bust be a fundamental policy in future, with support provided by supplying seedlings, livestock fodder, techniques, marketing, and funds. At the same time, however, the mass of households cannot be overlooked either. Nowadays the foreign trade, grain, and food departments in some places give all their livestock fodder to specialized households and priority households. This is not right. Hog raising by the mass of households still provides the basis for the province's animal husbandry industry today, and these households should be given energetic leadership and support.

The conference acknowledged that assigned procurement of hogs should be continued. The former policy of "assigned procurement for any and all hogs, the larger the number raised the larger the number purchased, and exemption from purchase if none was raised" did not make sense. It did not help increase mass enthusiasm for hog raising. Henceforth, so long as quotas have been fulfilled, the practice of "purchase of half and retention of half" can be continued, and a policy of contracting full responsibility for fulfillment of assigned procurement quotas can be implemented. No matter the policy adopted, it must help develop production of marketable products. It is particularly necessary to proceed from more hog raising by specialized households and priority households; there can be no more practice of the larger the number raised the larger the number purchased. In principle, hogs included within contracted sale quotas should be live hogs, and all hogs contracted are to be procured, settlement made at list price and negotiated prices.

Formerly Guangdong Province followed a policy of only "one form" of slaughtering of live hogs, and peasants had a strongly adverse reaction to the problem of "difficulty in selling hogs." This conference decided to permit multiple forms. In addition to the centralized slaughter by food departments of live hogs within assigned procurement quotas, so long as communes and brigades fulfill their market quotas, they may have their hogs slaughtered by legally licensed agricultural, industrial and commercial units, by other commercial units, and by itinerant butchers, who could also collect a fee for doing the butchering for peasants of live hogs remaining following fulfillment of assigned procurement quotas. However, they would be required to pay taxes and undergone quarantine inspection according to regulations.

The conference acknowledged that inasmuch as the specialized household and priority household livestock feed industry has developed from a natural economy to large scale specialized and commodity production, a combination of a certain amount of mobility and diversity should be permitted for funds, techniques, and workforces. Since Guangdong Province has abundant natural

resources awaiting development, numerous slopes may be used for the growing of miscellaneous grains and pasture grasses. In cases where locales are unable to develop these slopes, state-owned units, collectives, and individual commune members should be permitted to raise funds to use them for the raising of livestock and poultry, production of livestock fodder, processing, and such diversified economic or technical contracting, cutting across commune and county lines. Such forms should be particularly encouraged for the development of grassy mountains and grasslands in mountain areas or hill regions for improvement in pasture grasses, and for the raising of herbivorous animals such as cows, sheep, goats, and rabbits.

9432

CSO:4007/121

PEASANTS DEVELOP WASTELAND BY CONTRACT

OW030243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 1 Jun 83

[By reporter Cai Dongshi]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--As an important measure to make the peasants well-to-do quicker, Guangdong Province, further relaxing restrictions, encourages the peasants to reclaim barren hills, wasteland and beaches by contract. According to incomplete stratistics, Foshan, Huiyang, Shantou, Shaoquan and Guangzhou prefectures have contracted 5.74 million mu of barren hills and wasteland for commune members to develop since last winter. At present, 4.67 million mu have been reclaimed. Zhaoqing Prefecture has contracted all of its 6 million mu of barren hilly land to commune members.

Guangdong Province, with a temperate climate, has abundant natural resources; but arable land there averages only 0.8 mu per person. However, the province has 60 million mu of barren hilly land, 12 million mu of wasteland, 10 million mu of water area and more than 1 million mu of shallow water coastal area and beaches that an be developed for us.

In recent years, particularly since the party Central Committee's No 1 document was promulgated this year, the party committees at all levels in Guangdong Province--in consideration of local reality--have further relaxed restrictions in five respects to encourage the peasants to engage in land reclamation:

1. Expanded the area of private plots of hilly land and the hilly land cultivated by peasants by contract, lifted the original limitation of 2 mu private plot of hilly land per person and allowed each person to cultivate 30, 50 or even 100 mu of hilly land where there are many barren hills;

2. Eased land reclamation contract terms;

3. Supported land reclamation contractors with funds, materials and techniques;

4. Permitted individual peasants to buy large and medium-sized farm implements.

CSO: 4007/159

GUIZHOU MEETING ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

HK100238 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 May 83

[Summary] The Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on spring farmwork and industrial production on the evening of 9 May. The meeting called laborers at all levels to get a good grasp of fast reaping and sowing to lay the foundation for reaping a bumper harvest over the whole year. In industrial production, it is necessary to improve economic results and strive to fulfill more than half the year's task by 30 June.

Governor Wang Chaowen and Vice Governors Zhang Yuhuan, Zhou Yansong and Luó Shangcai took part in the meeting.

Generally speaking, the situation in spring farmwork has been good this year. "However, it is also necessary to see that a number of weak links and unfavorable factors exist in agriculture this year. The leaders have not sufficiently concentrated their effort on spring farming. Since last winter the weather has been abnormal with much rain and low temperatures, which have delayed the season. The progress of spring sowing has been slow." Some peasants are in difficulties in production and daily life. There is high incidence of disease among draught oxen.

The provincial CPC committee and government demanded that leaders at all levels devote every effort to fast reaping and sowing. It is necessary to strive to overfulfill the plan to sow 11.6 million mu of rice. At the same time it is necessary to ensure steady growth in peasant incomes by promoting diversification.

On industrial production, the meeting demanded that the province do a good job in the safety month drive and in organizing light industry production.

CSO: 4007/159

GUIZHOU PRESS URGES IMPROVED GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK270818 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Today's GUIZHOU RIBAO publishes on its first page, an editorial which stresses the need to arouse the enthusiasm of peasants for developing the production of commodity grain.

The editorial says: Under the new situation in which the rural commodity economy is developing rapidly, how to further arouse the enthusiasm of peasants for developing grain production and producing more commodity grain has become an important issue to which we must pay close attention.

The editorial says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since the adoption of the contract responsibility system in 1980, a historical change has occurred in our province's rural areas. However, grain production is still far behind the developing situation. In order to arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants for producing grain, we must openly declare that the responsibility system of contracting fields to the peasants will remain unchanged for a long time.

The editorial calls for all localities to pay special attention to the development of key households specializing in grain production and to gradually establish a number of small-scale commodity grain production bases. This is an important way to increase marketable grain. With the development of diversification some key households specializing in occupations other than farming have suggested that the fields they have undertake to farm be returned to their production teams or be recontracted to other households. Their suggestions should be permitted in principle, because this will promote the development of specialization in division of rural work, and will be beneficial to intensive farming since farm land may be handled in a concentrated way. Henceforth, farm land should be contracted to some skilled farmers, while skillful craftsmen can be freed from farm work and can specialize in all kinds of sideline production.

The editorial calls for all localities to adopt various measures to open up more ways to guarantee stable and high grain output. It is necessary to rationalize the disposition of crop varieties according to local conditions and subject the cropping arrangements to the guidance of state plans. Moreover,

it is necessary to properly handle intercroping and underplanting so as to increase the multiple-cropping area. On every account, we must guarantee that the grain crops' sowing area throughout the province is not less than 36 million mu. We must strive to raise the level of grain self-sufficiency and to usher in a radical change by 1987.

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST EXPECTANCY--Shijiazhuang, 30 May (XINHUA)--A winter wheat harvest superior to last year's is "now a foregoing conclusion" in Hebei Province, a leading producer of the crop in China. The output of wheat and other summer crops on 2.4 million hectares in the province is expected to be at least 10 percent more than 1982, itself a good crop year, the provincial agricultural bureau announced. Wheat harvesting began today in Daming County in the southern tip of the province. It will start in other parts of the province in a few days, the bureau said. The household job responsibility system in rural production has been instituted in more than 97 percent of the production teams in the province, the bureau said. Peasants applied more fertilizer to the fields than ever before, said the bureau, now that payment is linked with output. Weather has been favorable to the growth of wheat and other crops, the bureau added. Last winter was mild and rain fell in most parts of the province in April this year, when wheat was in the critical earing stage. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 30 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/85

BETTER RURAL MARKET FORECASTING REQUIRED

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN (RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER) in Chinese No 2, 5 Feb 83 pp 29, 30

[Article by Nenjiang Prefecture Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Heilongjiang Province: "Do a Good Job of Rural Market Forecasting"]

[Text] In order to expand supply and marketing cooperative procurement and marketing activities, to enliven rural markets, and to increase economic effectiveness, during the past 2 years we have worked hard on the development of rural market forecasting.

1. Widespread Forecasting, Guiding of Procurement and Marketing, and Enlivening of Rural Markets

We devoted attention primarily to the following eight kinds of forecasting:

1. Production information forecasting to guide development of economic diversification and procurement of agricultural sideline products. In order to provide commune, brigades, and commune members with production information, we forecast markets for major varieties dealt in throughout the prefecture before the preparation of production plans early in the year. In Nenjiang Prefecture, for example, limited exports of black watermelon seeds impaired development of their production, and internal sales outlets had to be found. We visited 12 provinces and municipalities in the province and almost 100 operating units to get a good feel for possible sales within the country of more than 150,000 dan of black watermelon seeds, and we provided peasants with information for energetic development of black watermelon seed production. In 1981, the prefecture purchased 50,000 dan of black watermelon seeds, and procurement of 70,000 dan is planned for 1982.

2. Crop situation forecasting to make a contribution to support of agricultural production. At the beginning of every year we pulled together reports from meteorology, agriculture, crop protection, and scientific research units to make a joint report on soil moisture, precipitation, drought, and insect pest condi-

tions. In 1981 we forecast the possibility that borers might occur in grasslands throughout the prefecture, and 3,000 tons of pesticides were made ready as a result. When the insect infestation occurred in June, grassland borers were wiped out before they were 3 days old, and 1,000 tons less of pesticide were used than during the major outbreak of 1980 for a saving of 1 million yuan in agricultural production. We forecast a large outbreak of grassland borers again in 1982, and the prefecture made ready 3,400 tons of insecticide. When larva were found to have become adult moths in most counties in mid-June, there was no anxiety because pesticides were at hand.

3. Purchasing power forecasting, and study of changes in marketable product trends. Every spring and fall an all-around forecast is made. In 1982, forecasts called for a 1.4 fold increase over 1981 in investment in housing, a 1.8 fold increase in investment in the means of production and sideline production, a 17 percent increase in expenditures for daily necessities, an 8 percent increase in money spent for food and clothing, and a 9 percent increase in cultural life and travel expenditures. On the basis of forecasts, the supply and marketing system in the prefecture increased processing of orders for small agricultural implements, expanded dealings in construction materials, and increased the sale of furniture and industrial goods used in daily life. During the first half of 1982, sales of the means of production increased 25 percent over the same period during the previous year; sales of construction materials doubled; sales of items used in daily life increased 20 percent; and sales of food and clothing rose 5 percent. As of the end of June, sales volume for the prefecture as a whole stood at 220 million yuan, 62 percent of annual plan, and 13 percent more than during the same period of 1981, a record for the past several years.

Forecasting of changes in supply and demand for specific goods to guide dealings in all kinds of goods. First we forecast new supply and demand for newly married couples, young men and women, and children, forecast changes in supply and demand of the four large categories of machines used in daily life; means of livelihood construction materials; tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and non-staple goods; clothing, shoes, and hats; forecast dealings in and the outlook for purchases of small farm implements, small sundries, small items of hardware, small proprietary medicines, and small food items; and forecast the "three knowings" for the seven big items, namely, bicycles, sewing machines, radios, wall clocks, wrist watches, television sets, and washing machines --- knowledge of the numbers of these items in society, knowledge of the gap between supply and demand, and knowledge of the numbers that might be bought. Formerly, we dealt very little in construction materials, but after forecasting was begun numerous communes

dared to deal in asphalt felt paper, fiber board, glass, cement, plywood, and lime. They increased dealings in small sundries and small proprietary medicines, and began sales of large items on order.

5. Forecasting of consumer psychology for an expansion in sales. For example, commune members in Sandao Town in Baiquan County formerly wanted "Shanghai, Qingdao, or Tianjin bicycles, name brand watches, and sewing machines, clocks from Yantai, and imported television sets. As a result of forecasting supply and marketing cooperatives learned that now the masses feel that it is better to buy second choice that to wait and wait for first choice. During one quarter of 1982, they sold 30 television sets, 53 washing machines, 87 wrist watches, 190 bicycles, and 45 sewing machines made in the province. After news of a change in the purchase psychology of the masses of commune members in Sandao Town got out, sales of large items shot up during the first half of the year. Sales of wrist watches quadrupled over the same period during the previous year, and sales of bicycles and sewing machines doubled over the previous year.

6. Forecasting sources of supply to guide the making up of shortages to satisfy market demand. The main channels through which the prefecture's supply and marketing cooperatives bring in goods are the three levels of local wholesale departments. Before the busy season each year, a survey and forecasting of the three levels of wholesale sources of supply is carried out. When sources of supply are inadequate in the three level wholesale departments, for items for which there is a big gap between supply and demand grassroots' level supply and marketing cooperatives are permitted to augment supplies from elsewhere. In 1980, 30 million yuan worth of supplemental goods were purchased outside the prefecture's counties (including from commercial Category II and Category III stations and from channels outside the province). This was 10 percent of the prefecture's total sales for the year. In 1981, out-of-county supplemental purchases of goods totaled 43 million yuan, which was 14 percent of total sales for the year. During the first half of 1982, purchases from elsewhere amounted to 22 million yuan or 20 percent of total sales for the period.

7. Forecasting of market percentages to spur enterprises progress through competition. As a result of an increase in collective and individual business network outlets during 1981, sales figures for some supply and marketing cooperatives declined, and the resolve of some grassroots cadres in being able to fulfill annual plan was shaken. For this reason, we launched a survey throughout the prefecture of the state of rural collective businesses and individual business and forecast the trend of developments.

We discovered that by the end of the year the number of collective business and individual business network outlets in the prefecture would grow to 1,500, and that most of them would be dealing mostly in tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and non-staple foods. The battleground would be large cooperatives in market towns, and their retail sales would amount to about 15 percent of retail sales in rural areas. We suggested increase in the number of twin agent households selling tobacco, alcoholic beverages and non-staple foods, and increase in places that sell tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and non-staple foods, plus increase in the varieties of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and non-staple foods, thereby changing some units that had begun a downward trend in competition to an upward trend.

8. Forecasting of funds use to make enterprises increase economic effectiveness. Because of the increase in bank loan interest, unless rational use is made of funds, increased interest payments will have to be made, and profit accumulations will decline. To deal with this problem, we proposed a campaign of "increased purchases, increased sales, reduced interest, reduced losses, and improved economic effectiveness" throughout the system, and the signing of responsibility system agreements for "two increases, two reductions, and one increase" from the prefecture, county, and grassroots commune level all the way to departments and teams. For agreements to be honored, annual purchases would have to be increased by 7 percent and sales by 5 percent. Interest would have to be reduced by 1.94 million yuan, and losses reduced by 1.06 million yuan. Profits would have to increase by 1 million yuan. Through such efforts, sales during the first half of the year would rise 13 percent over the same period in the previous year; sales would increase by 30 percent; and profits would increase by 24 percent.

2. Strengthening of Leadership to Build Professional Forecasting and Guide In-depth Development of Forecasting Work.

During the past several years, we have devoted attention largely to "one building, watching the five properties, and the four forecasting methods."

By the one building is meant the building of a market monitoring and forecasting network. During the past 2 years we have grown from seven monitoring sites to 30 grassroots agencies and three county companies. These sites are evenly distributed and fairly representative. Forecasting personnel are comrades who have been for years responsible for statistical work. Every quarter we hand down forecasting outlines, pose problems, give reminders on monitoring methods, and propose the scope, timetable, and goals to be attained in monitoring. In addition, we pass market moni-

toring tasks to counties and communes, and require that each county answer different questions on the basis of market conditions. Then, acting on the basis of surveys and monitoring, and taking into account changes in the seasonality of buying and selling and the farming season, we convene a market analysis and monitoring meeting consisting of planning branch and section heads, which prepares plans, checks, analyzes, inspects, summarizes, and closes every link. The forecast data from these forecasting sites constitute the main source of data for forecasting of all kinds.

Watching the five properties means, first, watching sensitivity. New trends in rural markets must be constantly observed and understood. This includes things such as whether the harvest is going to be a bumper one or a lean one, policy changes, shortages or easiness in availability of goods, and changes in urban industries and businesses that will affect rural markets. We provide advance information outlines and make forecasts. Second is watching timeliness. Market forecasting must be done early and in advance of policy decisions on the circulation of commodities. Third is watching repetition. Some market forecasting cannot simply be done once, but must be done repeatedly and constantly understood. Fourth is watching regionality. Forecasting requires attention to regional differences, differences among national groups, and differences in customs of consumers. Fifth is watching mass nature. In addition to relying on planning and statistical specialists, all employees should be urged to engage in monitoring, and personnel in grassroots businesses urged to monitor whatever they may be dealing in. The distribution of labor in our local agencies is as follows: Overall macroscopic monitoring done by planning and statistical departments, and microscopic commodity monitoring done by vocational departments.

The four monitoring methods are: (1) Qualitative monitoring method. This is making inferences and judgments about past and present changes, and predicting the future trend of developments on the bases of changes in various market elements, through representative sampling, and by the collection of data. Take the need for small farm implements, for example. We made a sampling of 90 production teams, which found a more than 20 percent increase in need. We applied an extrapolation from this figure to the prefecture as a whole, which assured satisfaction of needs. (2) Cyclical monitoring method. This entails study of the replacement cycle of production and consumption of a given commodity in a certain period of time. This method is suited to the monitoring of a fairly large variety of things. Take radios, for example. During the past 3 years, we have done three special monitorings. In early 1981, monitoring of radios showed a change from rise to decline in numbers sold for the reason that the

number in the society had increased. On this basis, we suggested a reduction in the number brought into the prefecture and a cut back on the number in inventory to reduce the number of radios in inventory from 16,000 to 10,000. Another survey was conducted during a period of prosperity when a bumper harvest had increased purchasing power and when an upgrading of consumer preferences had taken place. Consumers now wanted double wave band receivers rather than single wave band ones, and table models rather than portable ones. They were concerned about both its sound and how it looked. For this reason, we suggested increased handling of double band radios, and an additional 50,000 sets were sold between the last half of 1981 and the first half of 1982. In yet another instance, monitoring was done using the consumption cycle. In Nenjiang prefecture, 80 percent of the 800,000 peasant households have radios, meaning there are 640,000 radios in the society. Figuring a 10 year replacement cycle, about 60,000 sets will be purchased yearly. Figuring rural village purchases of 60 percent of this number, at minimum sales of radios will remain at about 40,000 sets annually. (3) Related monitoring method. As chemical fiber, polyester fiber, and plastics industries have developed, the market has witnessed the substitution of chemical knit fibers for cotton fabrics, and the substitution of plastics for wood and for metal. For numerous goods, a related interaction has brought about change. The piece goods and clothing business is an example. Comparison of past and present data, and examination and repeated monitoring has found the interaction and changes in cotton fabric and chemical fiber fabric has been one of "three changes and one prolongation," i.e., a change from the purchase of cotton cloth to make clothing to the purchase of ready-made clothing, a change to the purchase of polyester and dacron ready-made clothing, and a change from cotton underwear to acrylic fiber underwear. These changes have resulted in a relative prolongation of the use cycle for clothing. On average, clothing is now replaced once every 3 years rather than the former once every year and one-half. This has resulted in a drop in cotton fabric sales and a sudden rise in clothing sales followed by a gradual steadily rising trend. (4) Trend monitoring method. This is mostly a monitoring of the trend toward increase year by year for ordinary goods. In 1981 following readjustment of the prices of tobacco and alcoholic beverages, for example, we promptly conducted a a monitoring and analysis of changes in sales volume, which showed a general slow rise in high grades and rapid rise in low grade. We thereupon proposed control over the amounts of high quality cigarettes and alcoholic beverages brought into the prefecture, and an increase in stocks of intermediate and low quality cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. This satisfied market requirements, and sales volume rose by 5 percent.

A good job of market monitoring requires improved understanding on the part of leaders at all levels of the importance of this work. We recommend "economic effectiveness in market monitoring," to make it an important measure for strengthening enterprise administration and management, and a basic skill for cadres in running enterprises. During the past several years, we have constantly emphasized the need for forecasting, forecasting in laying out work plans, and check-up forecasting in check-up work, which has attracted the serious attention of all. Supply and marketing cooperatives at every level in the prefecture have placed a person in charge of this work. Prefecture cadre schools have run study courses and have added special courses in market forecasting. Numerous counties have also run special study course in market forecasting.

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CSO:4007/125

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK120541 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At 1700 yesterday, the provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference, calling on all rural cadres, commune members, and farm staff and workers to go into action to plunge into the struggle against excessive weeds, low temperature and drought, to do a good job in the summer hoeing work and to win an all-round bumper harvest this year.

The meeting noted that the present provincial rural situation is excellent, something rarely seen in recent years. The province as a whole has more than 97 percent of production teams instituting all forms of output-related contract responsibility systems. The integration of direct benefits obtained from household contract undertakings with the superiority of mechanized farming has greatly aroused the production enthusiasm of the masses. This year's spring plowing was better than that of previous years. At present, the growing situation of wheat and other field crops is gratifying. Judging from the progress of summer hoeing, the plowing and seedling cultivation areas are nearly the same as that of last year, while the areas which have completed weeding and soil banking have dropped by 10 million mu as compared with the corresponding period last year. Dislocation between plowing and weeding and soil banking has occurred in some communes and brigades. Something worthy of our attention is that low temperature, excessive rainfalls, weeds, plant diseases and insect pests, winds and hailstorms will affect the growth of field-crops. By the end of May, the accumulated temperature dropped by nearly 100 degrees as compared with the corresponding period of normal years. According to the provincial meteorological station, in the future, our province will experience periodic low temperatures. In view of this situation, the conference called on all localities to adopt measures early to combat low temperatures.

Efforts are urged to concentrate manpower, materials and draft animals and machinery, horses and oxen, and especially machinery on the summer hoeing work, speed up the progress of soil banking work and rapidly solve the problem of dislocation between plowing, weeding and soil banking.

The conference noted that excessive weeds is harmful to our province's agricultural prodcution. In the previous years, the average acreage suffering from excessive weeds totaled 20 million mu, resulting in a decrease of more than 1 billion jin of grain. This is a big loss which also means a loss of potential in production. This year, thanks to the frequent rain and rich soil moisture, grass seeds which did not sprout because of drought in the previous year have sprouted. The abundant green grass resulted in a situation in which there are more weeds than crops.

The conference called on all localities to prepare to prevent insect pests such as grass borers and armyworms. Adult grass borers appeared in last May. In mid-July, more grassborers will move into our province from Nei Monggol region, the area suffering from larvas will expand, and the disaster they bring will worsen. It is anticipated that Songhuajiang, Mundanjiang and the northern part of Suihua prefecutres and some counties in Hejiang Prefecture will suffer from serious armyworm larvas. All localities must step up investigation, prepare agricultural chemicals and applying instruments and guard against insect pests in a timely manner.

The conference also mapped out plans to prevent water logging, making preparations for strong winds and developing cash crops and diversified undertakings.

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

FIELD CROPS SOWING--Heilongjiang Province has basically finished sowing field crops. By 29 May, 83.84 million mu of field crops had been sown, fulfilling 96.3 percent of the plan. [Summary] [SK012302 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 83]

WHEAT SOWING--Heilongjiang Province has overfulfilled the 1983 wheat sowing task. By 20 May, the province had sowed 20.65 million mu of wheat, overfulfilling the plan by 650,000 mu. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 83 SK]

APRIL WHEAT SOWING--As of 12 April, Heilongjiang Province had completed sowing 16 million mu of wheat, accounting for 53.5 percent of the wheat sowing acreage. The northern and central parts of the province had completed their wheat sowing tasks. Wheat sowing of the northern and eastern parts of the province is being vigorously carried out. As of 12 April, some 2 million mu of field crops had been sown by localities that had completed the wheat sowing plans. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

SPRING AFFORESTATION--All state-run forest zones in Heilongjiang Province finished their spring afforestation by 25 May. This spring, some 1.755 million mu. In addition, a total of 12.59 million trees were planted on a voluntary basis around houses and along rivers, roads and ditches. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 83 SK]

26 APRIL WHEAT SOWING--As of 26 April, all counties in Hejiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, had sown 2.985 million mu of wheat, fulfilling the state-assigned wheat sowing task. [Excerpt] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION--Harbin, 27 May (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province produced 350,000 tons of beet sugar during the 1982-83 pressing season ending 11 April, 20,000 tons more than the previous period, according to agriculture officials in the Northeast China province. Heilongjiang is one of the country's leading sugarbeet producers. [Text] [OW020315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 27 May 83]

PROVINCE TO DEVELOP COMMODITY GRAIN BASES

HK260835 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 83

[Summary] "The provincial planning committee as well as the provincial agricultural and animal husbandry department jointly held a meeting on 18-31 May for the purpose of setting up commodity grain bases. To this end, they have signed an agreement with six counties of the province--Shangshui, Huaiyang, Dancheng, Tanghe, Dengxian and Huangchuan--which were affirmed by the state as the first group of experimental commodity grain bases. The agreement stipulates that the state and the local government will jointly allocate a total of 60 million yuan to the six counties with in 3 years starting from 1983 as funds for the development of agricultural production. Apart from the fixing of output quotas of grain, the six counties are bound to turn over to the state and the province 1.2 billion jin of commodity grain from 1985-90."

The meeting also adopted six practical measures to quicken the pace of construction of the six commodity grain bases as follows: 1) It is necessary to make further efforts to propagate the significance of building commodity grain bases, and to carry out the education of taking account of the interests between the state, the collective and the individual among the masses of the people so as to foster the idea of taking the interests of the whole into account, and adhere to the principle of actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production. 2) It is necessary to intensify field capital construction and build more water conservancy projects so as to improve production conditions. The irrigation area will be expanded to 6.54 million mu in 1985 from 4.24 million mu at the present time. 2) It is necessary to strengthen the work of promoting agrotechnology and training more agrotechnicians so that cadres at the basic level and peasants will acquire more knowledge of scientific farming. 4) It is necessary to build more centers for breeding improved seeds and making best use of imported good strains of seeds so as to raise the output of wheat, rice and maize. 5) It is necessary to give technical and economic assistance to specialized households in grain production, which are the main source of commodity grain. 6) Leadership of the party organizations and governments in the six counties must be strengthened. The six commodity grain bases should become a good example of building more such bases in the province and the country.

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

WINTER WHEAT HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--The summer harvest is underway in Henan Province, China's leading wheat producer. Output on 4.6 million hectares sown to winter wheat in the province is expected to be better than last year, when the province reaped a record 11.35 million tons, according to the provincial agricultural department. No large tracts of farmland suffered serious losses to date. But the long dry spell last year reduced wheat output on 660,000 hectares by a big margin. The state traditionally provided grain for rural fairs to balance prices during the spring. But this spring, it was reported in the province, more grain was available in rural fairs at lower prices and market wheat was 40 percent over the previous spring, since many peasant households needed to make room for the harvest. [OW040545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 1 Jun 83]

RIVER WIDENING--Zhengzhou, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Work was completed today on a project to widen a section of the Qinhe River in Henan Province in order to prevent the waterway from dangerously swelling the Yellow River, 9 kilometers away, provincial authorities announced. The project, consisting of widening a sharp turn of the Qinhe's course in Wuzhi County, was approved by the State Council to protect flooding of the northern Henan Plain, authorities said. Work began 2 1/2 years ago to widen the section from 300 to 800 meters. Dikes on this section of the river were breached on 19 occasions from 1580 to 1947, according to historical records. The project involved 3.5 million cubic meters of earth-work, 66,000 cubic meters of stone, and 10,000 cubic meters of concrete work, provincial authorities estimated. A new highway bridge, 756 meters long and 11.5 meters wide, opened today across a nearby section of the Qinhe. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 3 Jun 83]

SUMMER HARVEST--Summer harvest and sowing are in full swing in the province. Up to now, more than 3 million mu of wheat have been harvested. The work of harvesting barley and rape has also been completed. Xuchang region has made early preparations for this work. The region has organized 670 cadres to go to the countryside to help in the work of harvesting and sowing. Various counties of Zhoukou region have drawn lessons from last year's bad results and have made better preparations; and leading groups are generally well set up in the counties to take charge of safety work during the summer harvest and sowing. The grain departments of Xinyang region have adopted various measures to facilitate grain purchasing work. [HK020837 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 May 83]

BRIEFS

INVESTMENTS IN FISHERIES--Last winter, the Hubei provincial finance, water conservation, and aquatic product departments invested 3 million yuan in the improvement of ponds in 32 counties, including Mianyang, Zhijiang, Jingshan, Yincheng, and Xianning counties, in order to develop fisheries. After working last winter and spring, the 32 counties improved some 240,000 mu of ponds, some 185,000 mu of which measured up to standard after being checked and received. These ponds are now managed by households on contract and have been put into operation. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 83 HK]

SPRING TEA PRODUCTION--Hubei Province has reaped a bumper harvest of spring tea this year. By 26 May, the province's output of spring tea had reached some 181,000 dan, an increase of about 10 percent over the same period last year. According to incomplete statistics, since the beginning of this spring, agricultural departments at all levels have run some 150 technical training courses in gathering and processing spring tea, and have trained a large number of commune and brigade tea farm technicians. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 83 HK]

CO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

PEASANTS EXPAND PRODUCTION--In Hunan Province, from January to April this year, the amount of means of livelihood sold by the supply and marketing departments was 0.7 percent less than in the same period last year and the amount of means of production sold was 9.1 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. These figures show that after increasing their income, peasants laid stress on expanding production. In 1982, the province reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest and the total agricultural output value was 10.9 percent more than in 1981. According to the sample survey of the income of 1,530 peasant households in 37 counties, the per capita net income was 42.67 yuan more than in 1981. The amount of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and other means of production sold by the supply and marketing departments throughout the province from January to April this year amounted to some 400 million yuan. Every member of the agricultural population spent an average of 10 yuan on means of production. About 980,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer were sold from January to April this year, an increase of 20 percent over the same period last year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/159

HAN PEIXIN VIEWS RURAL PRODUCTION

OW011455 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpts] At the telephone conference on the evening of 30 May, the provincial party committee and the provincial government pointed out that at present in arranging rural work it must be clearly understood that the central task is to do a good job in summer harvesting and sowing and strive to overfulfill production targets for autumn-ripened crops. All other work must be subordinated to and serve this central task. The conference called for continuing attention to industrial production to bring it to a new level this year.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the telephone conference. Other leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government also attended the conference. Zhou Ze, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Jin Xun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor, spoke respectively on the current task to fight natural disasters and ensure a good harvest and the current work in industrial production and capital construction.

Comrade Zhou Ze said: The prospect of this year's summer grain harvest is good as a whole. Since April, many places have been repeatedly hit by strong winds, torrential rains, insect pests, high temperatures and hail. Leadership at various levels has led the masses in adopting measures to effectively fight natural disasters, greatly reducing the damage. Now the summer grain crops are growing very well in Xuzhou, Huaiyin and other places, and a good harvest is in sight. On the whole, the chances are very good for the province again to achieve a good summer grain harvest this year.

Comrade Jin Xun said: Since the beginning of this year, the industrial production situation in the whole province has been good. Total industrial output value from January through April increased by 9.7 percent over the same period last year, and the May figure is expected to top the same period last year by more than 12 percent. At the same time we must see that there are also quite a number of problems and difficulties in industrial production.

Comrade Jin Xun in his talk set the tasks in industrial production, capital construction, market management and other fields of work.

Before the end of the telephone conference, Comrade Han Peixin made a speech. He called on all localities to proceed from actual conditions and conscientiously implement the guidelines set by this telephone conference. Now is the crucial time to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production. Party and government leaders at all levels must from now on concentrate their efforts on economic work, ensure a good agricultural harvest, push industry forward and greet the victorious convocation of the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress with outstanding achievements.

CSO: 4007/159

PROVINCE ADOPTS FLEXIBLE POLICIES FOR HILLY AREAS

OW080501 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a provincial conference in Fuzhou city from 29 May to 6 June on hilly-area development and rural scientific and technical work. The conference specifically discussed how to emancipate the mind further, adopt flexible forestry policies and invigorate the economy in the hilly areas, and how to reform the popularization system for agricultural and forestry technology and strengthen the scientific and technological force in the forefront of agriculture and forestry.

Wang Shufeng, deputy secretary, and Pei Dean, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference analyzed past mistakes in forestry production and in rural scientific and technological work in Jiangxi under the influence of leftist ideas and summed up the three changes in forestry production since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, namely, the change from giving first place to the state and the collective to giving first place to thousands upon thousands of households, the change from concentrating on logging to concentrating on forest management and the change from giving priority to timber production to giving priority to increasing overall economic results.

The participants unanimously agreed that it is necessary to continue to adopt flexible policies and satisfy the peasants' need for hilly land. It is necessary to mobilize thousands upon thousands of households to develop small tree farms, bamboo groves, tea gardens and orchards in order to turn the hilly areas green and develop forestry vigorously.

The conference also discussed strengthening the ranks of agricultural and forestry scientists and technicians, implementing relevant policies on scientists and technicians, and improving appropriately the living conditions and wages of scientists and technicians working on the forefront of agricultural and forestry production.

CSO: 4007/159

JIANGXI ALLOTS MORE HILLY AREAS TO PEASANTS

OW050301 Nanchang Jiangxi Provinical Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Jiangxi has decided to let the peasants develop 47 million mu of reclaimable mountainous wasteland and small plots of lightly wooded areas.

In accordance with the peasants' wishes and in order to arouse their enthusiasm for afforestation and to speed up forestry development in hilly areas, these areas will be marked off into plots to be owned and tendered by one or more families.

Thanks to the forestry policies adopted in Jiangxi over the past 2 years, 27 million mu of mountainous wasteland have already been turned over to the peasants as their privately owned hills, and some families have become specialized forestry production households on a contract basis. Realizing the stability of the party's policies, many peasants have requested to develop larger tracts of wasteland. But they were turned down because of regulation restrictions. Now the newly adopted regulations clearly state that any peasant, as long as he is able to develop more hilly areas, will be given however large a plot he requests, that one or more families are encouraged to tender other surplus hilly areas after the mountainous wasteland has been distributed to individual families, and that there will be no limit on the size of the hilly areas to be tendered by these families. Where there are more hilly areas to be handled by the local peasants, peasants on the plains should be allowed to submit tenders for developing the hilly areas. The regulations also stipulate that, while the peasants' privately owned hills are to be exploited by them on a long-term basis, the land is still collective property. Whoever plants trees on these hills, however, is the owner of the trees and this ownership can be inherited.

This decision was adopted by the Jiangxi Provinical CPC Committee and the Jiangxi People's Government at the provincial conference on the development of hilly areas. The conference, which concluded on 2 June, summed up the experiences and lessons learned from forestry development in mountainous areas and demanded that cadres at all levels further emancipate their minds. It said that nobody is allowed to obstruct this decision, under which regulations have been relaxed for the peasants to own and develop hilly areas, out of fear that the peasants may become affluent from developing these mountain resources.

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

RICE TRANSPLANTING--As of 19 May, some 3,500 rice transplanters had been dispatched across Jilin Province to transplant 100,000 mu of rice seedlings. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 May 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING--According to statistics compiled on 8 April, Liaoning Province had completed sowing 230,000 mu of field crops and 110,000 mu of wheat and cultivated more than 50 percent of paddy rice seedlings. [Summary] [LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

PEASANT'S INCOME--The total income of Liaoning's rural basic accounting units came to 5,617,410,000 yuan in 1982, which represented a 3.4 percent, of 182.73 million yuan, increase over 1981. Commune member's per capita income from collective distribution was 131 yuan as against 125 yuan in 1981. Both the total and the per capita incomes were records. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

NEW FORESTS --By the end of April, Nei Monggol had afforested 2.28 million mu, which was 44.9 percent of the annual quota, had bred 30,000 mu of saplings, and had planted 22.19 million trees along roads and rivers and around houses and villages. The region's people had voluntarily planted 11.99 million trees and afforested 30,000 mu by the end of April. [Excerpt] [SK300130 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 83]

LIVESTOCK--Hohhot, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Deliveries of young animals have completed in Nei Monggol. This year, the region delivered a total of 8,319,000 head of calves, foals, lambs and young camels, of which 7,159,000 have survived, a survival rate of 86.1 percent. [Summary] [OW080507 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 1 Jun 83]

SPRING SOWING--At present, spring sowing has basically been completed and the sowing of field crops is in full swing in Nei Monggol region. According to incomplete statistics compiled by the end of April, the region sowed 11.93 million mu of wheat. It is estimated that this year some 13 million mu of wheat will be sown, equal to the 1982 figure. In addition, by the end of April, the region had sown 4.9 million mu of millet, corn, sorghum, soybean, and other oil-bearing seeds. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin [remainder missing]]

PEOPLE'S INCOME--The per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in Hulun Buir League ranks first in Nei Monggol Region. In 1982, the per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in the league was 418 yuan. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 83 SK]

MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT--The the past 3 years, the Nei Monggol Regional People's Government allocated 93.05 million yuan of special funds to develop agricultural and animal husbandry output in mountainous old revolutionary bases and outlaying remote areas. In the past 3 years, the region grew 600,000 mu of forage grass, built over 1 million mu of man-made pastoral lands, and afforested 2.71 million mu. The government also developed specialized and key households engaged in animal raising and diversified economy, and the income of peasants and herdsmen increased. Some 3,240 rooms were built for commune members and herdsmen in mountainous old revolutionary bases. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 83 SK]

NEW LIVESTOCK--As of early May, Nei Monggol Region had produced a total of 8.319 million head of newborn animals and 7.659 million head, or 86.1 percent, of them have survived. Compared with the corresponding 1982 period, this year the region produced 65,000 head of more young animals. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 83 SK]

MAN-MADE PASTURES--At present, Nei Monggol Region has 23 million mu of man-made pastures. The grass content of man-made pastures is 3-fold higher than that of general grasslands. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 83 SK]

AFFORESTATION--Following implementation of the system of signing contracts with individuals, enthusiasm for afforestation has been aroused across Nei Monggol Region. By 20 April, the region afforested 1,149,000 mu, of which 484,700 mu was afforested by individuals. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

MEANS OF PRODUCTION--The amount of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers sold in Qinghai Province in the first quarter of this year was much bigger than in the same period last year. The amount of means of production sold by retail in the province in the first quarter of this year was 31 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. Of the amount of means of production, the amount of agricultural machinery sold by retail in the province in this period increased by 58 percent. The number of hand-guided tractors sold from January to March this year was some 1,230, an increase of 150 percent over the same period last year. At present, every 100 peasant households throughout the province have 4 hand-guided tractors. The amount of chemical fertilizers, particularly highly effective chemical fertilizers, sold greatly increased. The amount of urea sold in this period was some 48 percent more than in the same period last year. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE--In Shandong Province, Dezhou Prefecture, from 1978 to 1982, increased its cotton fields from 1.6 million mu to more than 4 million me and reduced its grain fields from 7 million mu to 5 million mu. This adjustment yielded good results. In 1982, the prefecture's grain output was 3.9 billion jin, which was a 30 percent increase over 1978 and its cotton output was 4.6 million dan which was more than 10 times greater than in 1978. The prefecture sold 350 million jin of grain and 4.5 million dan of cotton to the state last year. It has decided not to expand cotton fields and reduce grain fields. In 1983, among the 11 million mu of farmlands, 4 million mu is to be sown to cotton, 5.5 million mu to grain and 1.5 million mu to other crops. [Summary] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 2 SK]

WHEAT HARVEST--By 5 June, Shandong Province had harvested 10 million mu of wheat. It is estimated that this year's wheat output will set a record. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83 SK]

SPRING AFFORESTATION--By the end of April, Shandong Province had afforested 1.557 million mu, 150 percent more than the corresponding 1982 period, bred 540,000 mu of saplings, 100 percent more than in the corresponding 1982 period, planted more than 200 million trees around houses and villages and along rivers and roads, built and improved 4.9 million mu of shelterbelts around farmlands, and interplanted 1.55 million mu of tung trees and grain. [Excerpt] [SK110937 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 1]

SPRING FARMING--Shandong Province's 48 million mu of spring-sown crops has been planted except for some potatoes and peanuts. Area sown to cotton totaled 18 million mu. [Excerpt] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 1 SK]

COMPUTERIZED FISHING SYSTEM--Jinan, 12 May (XINHUA)--China has developed its first computerized fishing system to guide operations of vessels operating in the Yellow and Bohai seas. The system, built by the Yellow Sea Aquatic Products Research Institute and other units in the port city of Gingdao, Shandong Province, represents the nation's latest use of electronic technology to increase its fish output while rationally exploiting its marine resources. The system was evaluated at a recent meeting held in Qingdao to approve this major scientific research project. Similar systems are being developed for use in the East and South China seas, the meeting was told. Data is collected on the distribution of fish and other marine products in all fishing zones in the Yellow and Bohai seas, then it relays the information through a network of radio communications to vessels at sea and fishing departments. It takes minutes or hours to compute data that use to take weeks or even months. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 12 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/85

BRIEFS

SUMMER FARM WORK--Summer planting, harvesting and field management are in full swing in the suburbs of Shanghai. By 19 May, 1.3 million mu of wheat, barley and naked barley had been harvested and 230,000 mu of early rice seedlings transplanted. The planting of cotton and the field management of early rice and green manure crops are being carried out actively. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINE UTILIZATION--As of the end of March, there were over 34,000 tractors and farm machines across Shanxi Province, which were used in preparing for spring farming and in plowing. There were 54,000 irrigation and drainage facilities across the province, which irrigated 1.5 million mu of farmland. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

PORK MOVEMENT INCREASES; HOG PRODUCTION UP

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83

[Article: "Continuous Increase in Province's Live Hog Production With Brisk Buying and Selling. Year After Year Increase in Grain Output. Hog Raising Policies Implemented"]

[Text] As a result of year after year increases in grain output and implementation of policies that encourage peasants to develop the hog raising industry in the province, live hog output has increased continuously and steadily. Both buying and selling are brisk in state-owned businesses; business through other channels has expanded; and pork markets in cities and the countryside are thriving.

As a result of the general promotion of rural "double contract" responsibility systems in 1982, [contracting of responsibility for output and for task completion to individual households], insufficient implementation of production team policies for encouraging commune members to raise hogs resulted in a decrease in live hogs and sows in some places and a trend toward decline in the numbers of hogs in inventory. All jurisdictions devoted extremely serious attention to this, and in addition to actively implementing Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government policies and regulations on development of the hog raising industry, they took various specific actions to provide encouragement and support to commune member hog raising. This gave powerful impetus to development of live hog production. In 1982, the number of live hogs in inventory in the province reached 51.9 million head. This was 3.33 percent more than for the same period in 1981 and included a 3.55 million increase in the number of sows, a 9.23 percent increase. Hogs removed from inventory for the year numbered 33.76 million, a 1.45 percent increase, and a number larger than the all-time record.

Everywhere dealings in live hogs adhered to the principle of taking the planned economy as the key link and market regulation as supplementary. After making sure that major state-owned business channels remained open, they actively developed dealings

through numerous channels. For fattened hogs within state assigned procurement plan, they used a "double track" agreement method whereby food departments and production teams or hog raising households signed farm-business agreements that assigned state assigned procurement quotas and assured pork supplies to cities, and to industrial and mining areas. On the second track, acting in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, province, prefecture, county, and district food companies signed internal allocation agreements that guaranteed that the farm-business contracts would be honored. At the same time, fattened hogs not part of state assigned procurement plan could be butchered and eaten by the peasants themselves or sold in markets. Commune and brigade enterprises, production teams, collectives, and individual butchering business could kill hogs and sell the meat, transporting it for sale in cities and the countryside. As a result of the liberalization of business policies, movement of pork became more lively. Both state procurement plans were assured fulfillment, and market regulation was increased while city and country markets were enlivened. In 1982, the province's food departments purchased 19.3 million head of live hogs, or 99 percent of annual plan. During January and February more than 2.59 million fattened hogs were purchased, 15.5 percent more than in 1982. Sales numbered 2.87 million head, a 13.5 percent increase. During 1982, butchering by peasants for their own consumption and dealings through other channels accounted for 14.46 million fattened hogs, 630,000 or 4.4 percent more than during 1981.

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CSO:4007/121

YEAR AFTER YEAR INCREASES IN HYBRID RICE YIELDS REPORTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: Six Years of Great Yield Increases From Province's Paddy Rice. Hybrid Rice Takes First Place. Year by Year Area Increase; Steady Rise in Yields Per Unit of Area; Markedly Increased Output"]

[Text] In their main attack on intermediate rice and their active and steady development of hybrid rice, using hybrid rice to give impetus to and advance reform of conventional rice farming techniques, all jurisdictions in the province have harvested steadily increased outputs of paddy rice for 6 years. Yields have risen from an average 473 jin per mu in 1976 to 755 jin for a total 10.02 billion jin increase in output during the 6 years. The growing of hybrid rice has gradually increased. Over the 6 year period it accounted for a cumulative 17 percent of the total paddy rice area and a 4.8 billion jin increase in paddy output. This was 48 percent of total paddy output, and it took first place in increased paddy output in the province.

In 1976, Sichuan Province began introduction of test plantings of hybrid rice. In 1977, it was the major crop promoted in the province, and demonstration plantings of hybrid rice were made on 300,000 mu for yields of 758 jin per mu. By 1981, the growing of hybrid rice in the province had spread to 12.71 million mu with yields averaging 874 jin per mu. In 1982 the area was expanded to 15.6 million mu, with yields averaging 931 jin per mu. This was an average 264 jin per mu higher yield than from conventional paddy rice. Three prefectures and municipalities, and 44 counties in the province had hybrid rice yields of more than 1,000 jin per mu. In Jinyang Prefecture, 3.22 million mu of paddy rice yielded 1,032 jin per mu. In Jinyang, Neijiang, Leshan, and Yaan prefectures, between 50 and 70 percent of the rice growing area is sown to hybrid rice.

In order to transform the important results of hybrid rice research directly into productivity in Sichuan Province, Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government leading comrades

went into the frontline of production to study and solve major problems in hybrid rice production. Provincial agricultural departments in charge organized agricultural departments at all levels every year to work with units concerned on concrete study of hybrid rice breeding, seed production, large area cultivation, and technical problems. They looked after area, seeds, and techniques. Government departments at all levels squeezed funds out of public revenues and funds for agricultural projects for use in seed propagation and production, and technical training. Grain departments at all levels allocated quotas of grain as grain subsidies for the propagation and production of hybrid rice rice seeds. Following several years of experimentation and large area production, agricultural techniques departments designated the broadly adaptable and high yielding Shanyou No 2 as the province's dominant variety to be given vigorous development. Now it accounts for about 80 percent of the province's hybrid rice. At the same time, in an adaptation of general methods to specific circumstances, Aiyou, Gangchao, Gangai, Siyou, and Weiyou varieties were to use to meet natural climatic conditions in different areas. Now, throughout the Sichuan basin, except for high mountain areas, hybrid rice covers 60 percent of the central and western region, and more than 20 percent of the southeastern region.

In order to provide sufficient first generation seeds for large area plantings of hybrid rice, back in 1977 during the early period of hybrid rice growing demonstrations, the province's farm technology promotion departments set up and strengthened county-wide seed propagation and seed production systems and bases specializing in the propagation and production of seeds. They concentrated seed production on continuous tracts. In addition, the state provided appropriate support and subsidies to encourage commune members to propagate and produce seeds. Each year the province also allocated special expense funds for technical training and the hiring of peasant technical personnel. It also provided special fertilizer for use in the propagation and production of seeds. In 1977, 216,000 mu were devoted to seed production in the province, and seed yields averaged only 26 jin per mu. In 1981, seed production was done on 224,000 mu and seed yields amounted to 136 jin per mu. In 1982 the yield was raised to 164 jin. Jiangyou and Qiongxia each produced seeds on more than 4,000 mu for yields averaging more than 300 jin per mu.

During the past several years, the provinces farm technology promotion departments have vigorously promoted a two stage method of seedling propagation by which small seedlings are grown in hothouses and then transplanted into seedling beds for greater tillering as a means of producing more tillers and sturdy seedlings. It has also promoted use of multiple farming techniques; including scientific use of fertilizer, rationally close planting, and all-around prevention and control of diseases and insect pests for steady increases in hybrid rice output.

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CSO: 4007/121

BRIEFS

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS VISITED--Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai and other leaders yesterday visited a number of households specializing in raising dairy cows, goats, and chickens in the Jinniu district of Chengdu City, and encouraged them to continue to work hard to produce more nonstaple foodstuffs for the people of Chengdu. [Summary] [HK120322 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Jun 83]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING--Tianjin Municipality has prefulfilled the 1983 spring sowing task--3.75 million mu--by 20 days. As of 15 May, all the tasks for field crops sowing had been fulfilled. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 22 May 83 SK]

SPRING AFFORESTATION--As of 4 April, rural areas in Tianjin Municipality had planted 5.687 million trees, fuflilling 71 percent of the annual plan. Jinghai, Dagang, and the western suburban areas prefulfilled the annual plans. Ji County had planted 1.54 million trees. The municipality as a whole cultivated more than 21,000 mu of saplings in 1983. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

WHEAT PRODUCTION--Wheat on some 7 million mu in south Xinjiang region has grown well and a bumper harvest is anticipated. By 23 May, wheat on 6.09 million mu had been irrigated for the first time and wheat on 3.48 million mu had been irrigated for the second time. First and second grade seedlings account for over 70 percent. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 May 83 HK]

FAMILY PLANNING WORK--Since 1975, the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government have controlled the natural growth of Han nationality population in a planned way and achieved very great results. By the end of 1982, some 80,000 couples of the child-bearing age had received one-child certificates. The rate of natural growth of population throughout the region has dropped from 24 to 1,000 people before family planning work was carried out to 14 per 1,000 or so persons. Of this rate, the rate of natural growth of Han nationality population has dropped to 10.21 per 1,000 people 3 per 1,000 people lower than the natural population growth rate of the whole country. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 May 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/159

BRIEFS

CANE SUGAR OUTPUT--Kunming, 22 May (XINHUA)--Yunnan Province in southwest China has produced 283,000 tons of cane sugar in the 1982-1983 refining season, an increase of 15 percent over the previous season, according to the provincial light industrial department. The province, which ranks fourth in China's sugar production, has registered a 180 percent increase in sugar output since 1976, the department said. For the seventh consecutive year, Yunnan reported a good sugarcane harvest this year despite severe frost last winter and this spring in part of the sugarcane growing areas. Yunnan's sugarcane growing areas are scattered in the basins of Nanpan, Yuanjiang, Lancang and Jinsha rivers where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. The government has adopted a series of measures in the last few years to boost sugar production, including constructing more irrigation works, starting new sugar refineries and raising sugarcane purchase prices. The areas planted to fine varieties of sugarcane now come to 14,000 hectares as against 7,300 hectares in 1982. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 22 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/85

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TITLE: "The Chinese Indigenous Buffalo and Its Crossbreeding Efficiency"

SOURCE: Tianjin XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO [ACTA VETERINARIA ET ZOOTECHNICA SINICA] in Chinese No 4, Nov 82 pp 217-225

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: China has the second largest population of buffaloes in the world. All the indigenous buffaloes of China are of the swamp type, and are the main source of power on farms, especially in rice producing areas. In general, the Chinese buffalo may be roughly classified into three types: large, medium and small. Its main characteristics are: ability to thrive on coarse feeds and rough management conditions, docility and a long productive life; with respect to conformation, the body is heavy, the chest is deep and fairly wide, and the milk is rich in fat. However, its milk and meat production is not sufficiently high and its hindquarters are poorly developed; all these faults need urgent correction and improvement.

In 1957 and 1974, 55 Murrah and 50 Nili/Ravi buffaloes were introduced from India and Pakistan respectively. These two river-type milk breeds have adapted

[Continuation of XUMU SHOUYI XUEBAO No 4, Nov 82 pp 217-225]

well in China. It is estimated that there are 2,300 Murrah and 210 Nili/Ravi being maintained.

The work on the crossbreeding of local cows with Marrah bulls was started in 1965 by means of AI, and about 118,000 grades produced. The Murrah grades are generally recognized as being superior to local breeds in size, working ability and milk production.

The crossbreeding program has been further strengthened since 1977. As a part of this project, the progenies of Murrah x local cow are now being mated to Nili/Ravi bulls to produce a cross possessing 50 percent germ plasm of Nili/Ravi, 25 percent Murrah and 25 percent local breed. Until now, 1,492 grades have been produced. The growth rate, milk yield, conformation and disposition of these crosses appear reasonably good. Therefore, the three-breed crossbreeds will be used as the foundation stock for developing a new breed of milk-meat buffaloes in China.

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CSO: 4011/50

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